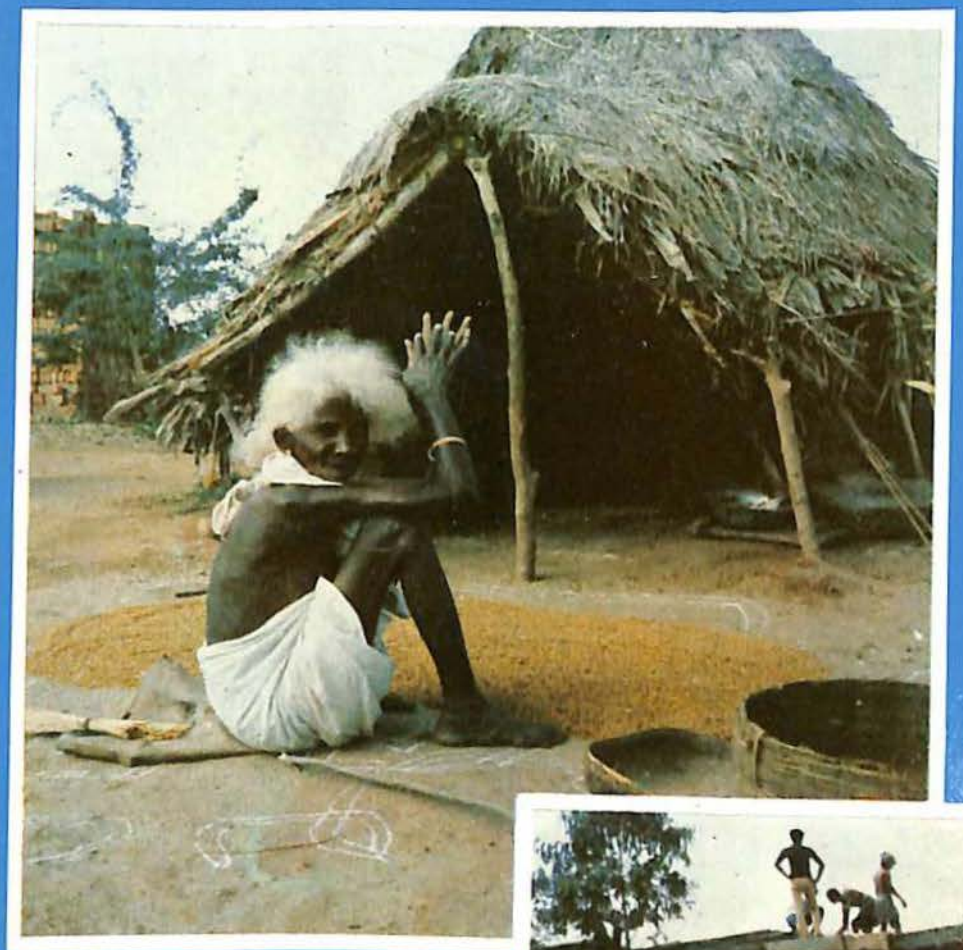
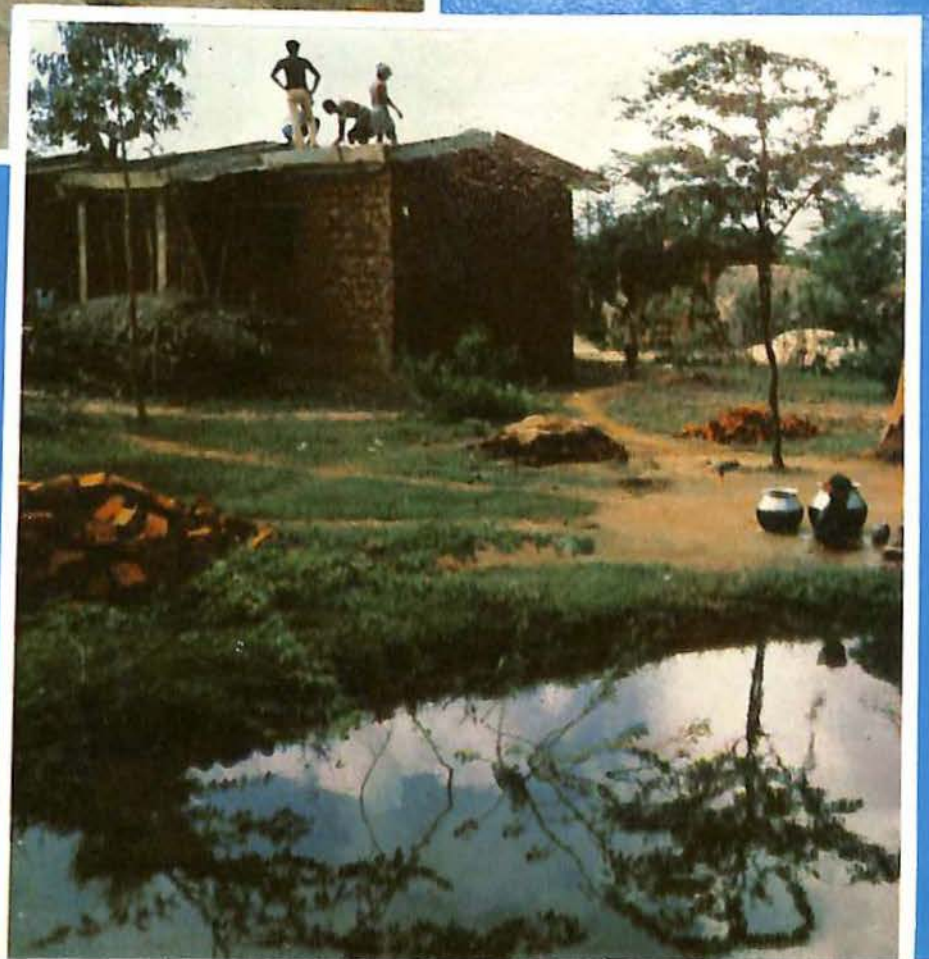
LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE
INDIA



EMERGENCY AND
REHABILITATION UNIT



ANNUAL REPORT
1985

A Report on the Activities of
Lutheran World Service—India

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit

during the year 1985

LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE (INDIA)

Head Quarters

and

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit

84, Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road
Calcutta-700 014

Phones : H. Qtrs. 24-9730/1
24-4841
E & R Unit : 29-4092
29-2448

Telex : 21-2806 LWSI IN :
21-3245 LWSI IN

Cable LUTHSERVIS

MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING AREAS OF E & R UNIT
EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION
OPERATIONS
1985

CONTENTS

Cover Photos

From the Director, LWS (I)

Introduction

Flood in Orissa & West Bengal 1984

Rehabilitation Programme

Drought in Dhenkanal & Keonjhar

Tubewells in Kharagpur

Kalahandi in Crisis

Cyclone, Andhra Pradesh

Cyclone in West Bengal & Orissa

Hailstorm Hits Balasore

Health Scene 1985

Work Projects 1985

Ourselves

Statistics 1985

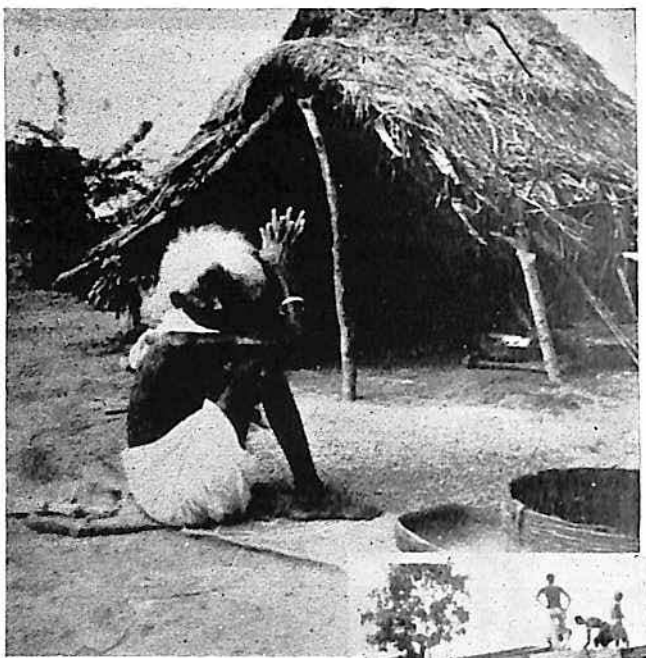
Statement of Donated Commodities Imported

Financial Report 1985

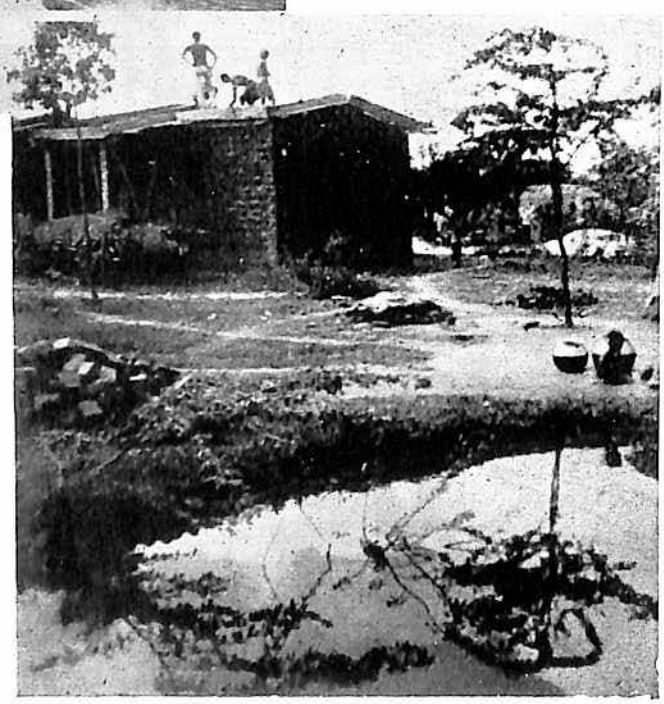
1984 In a Nutshell

Administrative & Project Staff

Cover Photos :



"..... I shall not want"
(An Andhra cyclone victim)



"..... Leadeth me beside still waters"

FROM THE DIRECTOR, LWS (I)

Eastern India is well-known for frequently recurring natural disasters like floods, cyclones and drought which bring untold hardship to the people at regular intervals. Often these disasters have been brought to the notice of the world community and LWS (I) has had the privilege of bringing relief to thousands of those who have suffered in such calamities over the years.

In 1985 part of the region has been experiencing a prolonged drought and other areas have had cyclones bringing considerable damage and suffering. Besides the cyclone which hit Orissa and West Bengal in October, 1985, other events have been less damaging and have not received as much attention outside the two states, as for example, the floods in West Bengal in 1978 and in Orissa in 1982. For the victims of disaster the trauma is the same and the need for a helping hand to bring them back to a normal life as great. Our E & R Unit realized this during the year when our teams were engaged in several places in Orissa and West Bengal and as far away as Andhra Pradesh.

We are grateful to our Head Office and to our donors that they reacted so promptly to our requests during the year enabling us to bring relief to substantial segments of those who were affected. We express our gratefulness to the Governments of West Bengal and Orissa for the excellent cooperation we have had.

Aage Larsen,
Director.

Calcutta, 700 014
January, 1986

INTRODUCTION

Except for the cyclone in October which battered the coastal regions of Orissa and West Bengal, the year 1985 was an year of few emergencies and hence less human loss and destruction to properties. Even in Kalahandi, hit by the severe drought in Orissa, the record of human loss and live stock was negligible. Nevertheless the LWS E & R Unit continued its operations unabated in rehabilitation programmes, providing drinking water facilities, constructing primary school buildings and houses and putting up minor irrigation projects, bundhs and canals through Food-for-work. During the year the E & R Unit extended its operation in Andhra Pradesh as well, at the request of the Division of Social Action—United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India, in the construction of houses for the 1984 cyclone victims in Nellore district.

FLOODS 1984

Beginning of the year, we were fully occupied in the rehabilitation operations in the two States of Orissa and West Bengal which bore the brunt of heavy floods in 1984.

IN ORISSA three blocks, Baliapal, Bhograi and Jaleswar in Balasore district were taken up for relief in 1984. Likewise in **West Bengal** relief operations were in full swing in Midnapore, Howrah, Burdwan and Birbhum districts.

Under flood waters in search of drinking water

Taking life easy even in floods

E & R Unit Emergency team on survey in Moyna block during floods

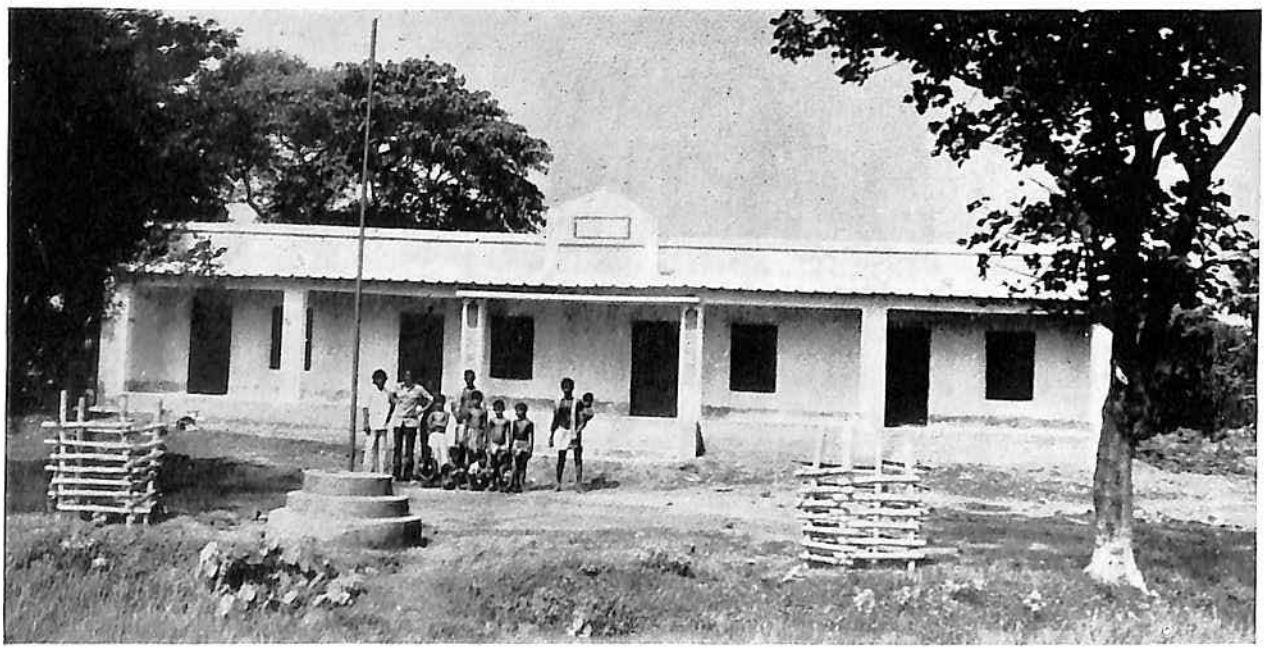
Smile while they draw water from a new tubewell

REHABILITATION

Although hundreds and thousands of houses were damaged or fully destroyed, LWS could not attempt any housing schemes as it was beyond its means to help hundreds and thousands of families. It therefore concentrated in the reconstruction of washed away primary schools and in sinking tubewells in the flood prone villages. By the end of August/early September we were able to accomplish the following.

ORISSA

Area	No. of Schools	No. of tubewells
Balasore district	8	151
WEST BENGAL		
Midnapur (Moyna)	12	27
Howrah	11	15
Burdwan	4	10
Birbhum	12	26
Total	47	229



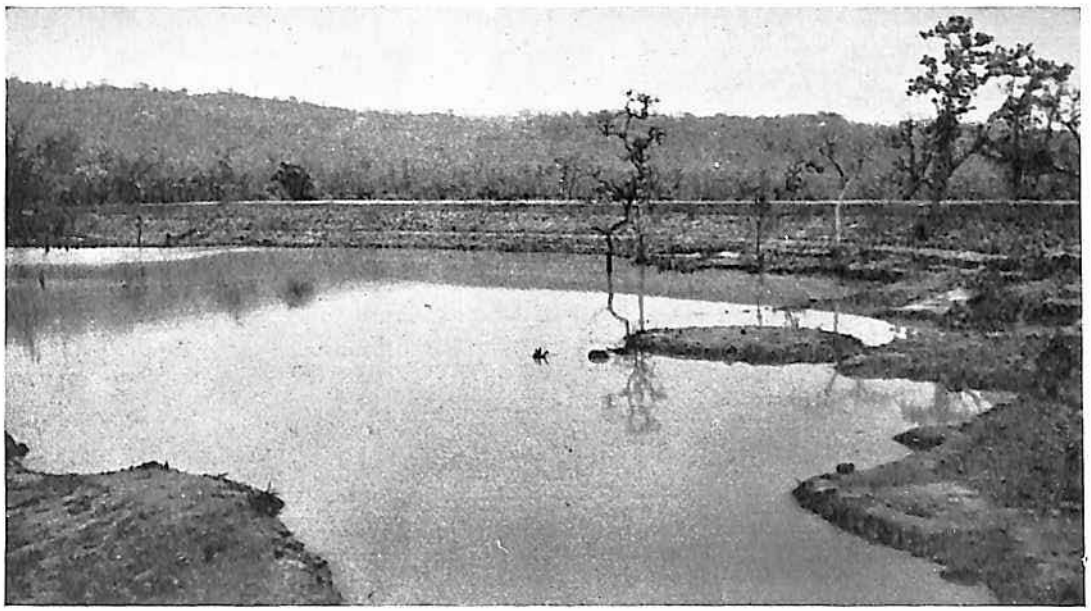
Washed away School building reconstructed

FOOD-FOR-WORK IN WEST BENGAL

To help the landless labourers, who were the real victims of the situation, Food-for-work projects were undertaken in three districts of West Bengal creating 51,240 mandays of work.

WEST BENGAL

District	No. of Projects	Completed
Birbhum	9	Completed
Burdwan	6	,,
Howrah	6	,,
	21	



Minor irrigation project filled with water

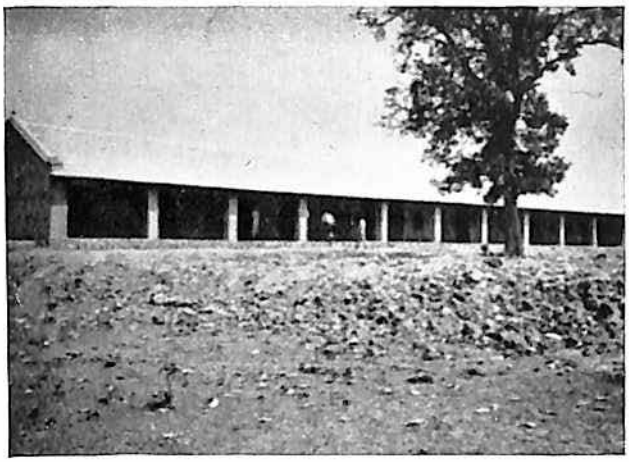
A completed minor irrigation project

Drought in Dhenkanal & Keonjhar, Orissa

The E & R Unit was also active in drought operations in two districts of Orissa, viz. Dhenkanal and Keonjhar. In 1984 these two districts, with a large tribal population was severely hit by drought and LWS was requested to implement labour intensive schemes which were undertaken and completed promptly. But at the continued request from the Government additional projects were taken up this year also providing 161,208 mandays of work.

ORISSA

District	No. of Projects	Completed
Dhenkanal	12	Completed
Keonjhar	31	,,



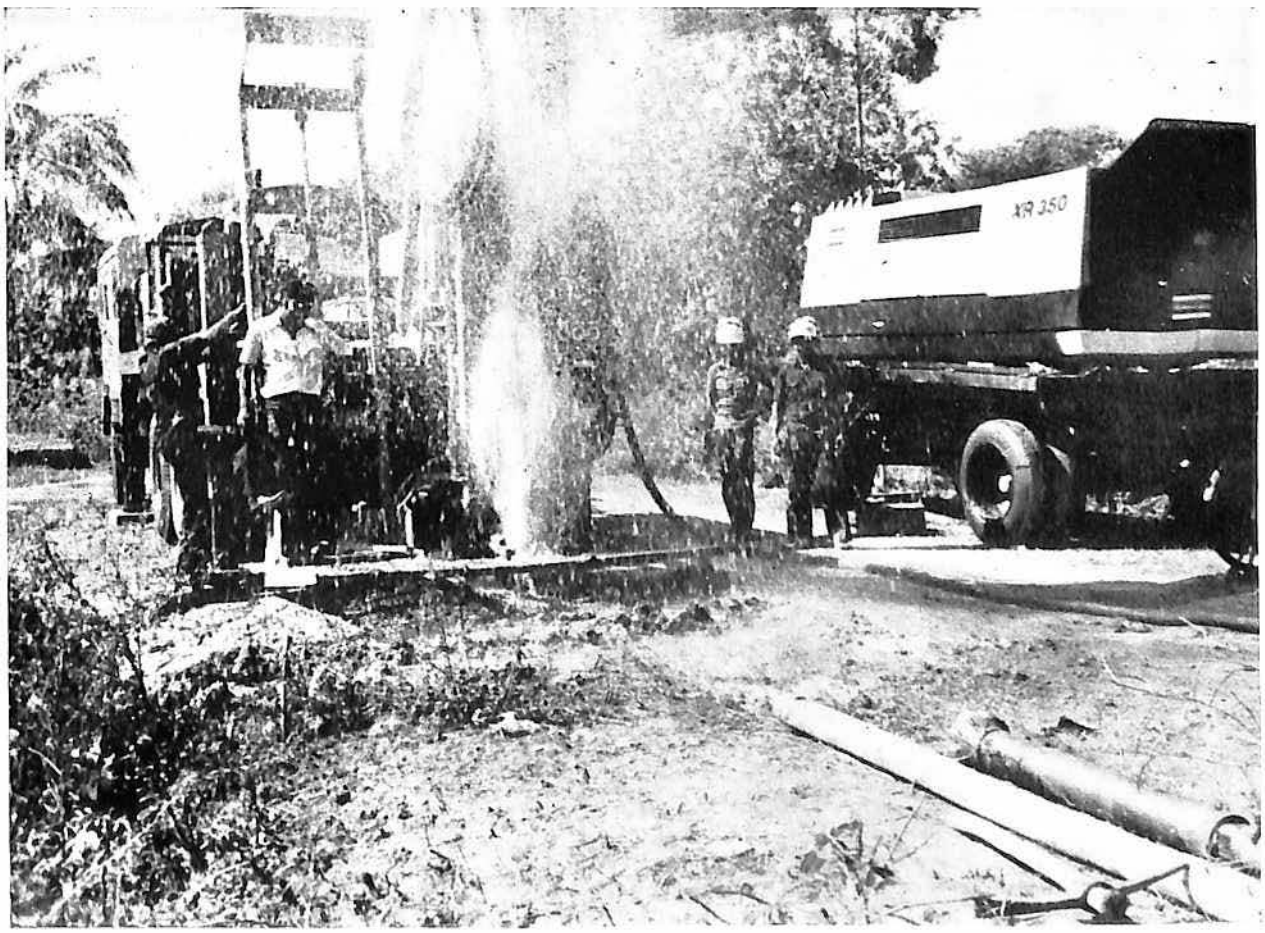
A School building completed through Food-for-work project in Keonjhar

Labour intensive project in progress

Dhenkanal tubewells

Dhenkanal district with its undulating hilly topography, faces drinking water scarcity round the year. Because of the rocky soil conditions, sinking of tubewells is also difficult. However LWS was requested to drill 30 tubewells. The State Government offered 50% of the total cost for this operation. LWS had to engage in certain areas calyx rigs and in others power rigs. We are grateful to the State Government for its participation and for the trust that is reposed in us.

Calyx Rig in operation in Dhenkanal



Water rushing from a bore drilled by a power rig

Tubewells in Kharagpur Municipal Town, West Bengal:

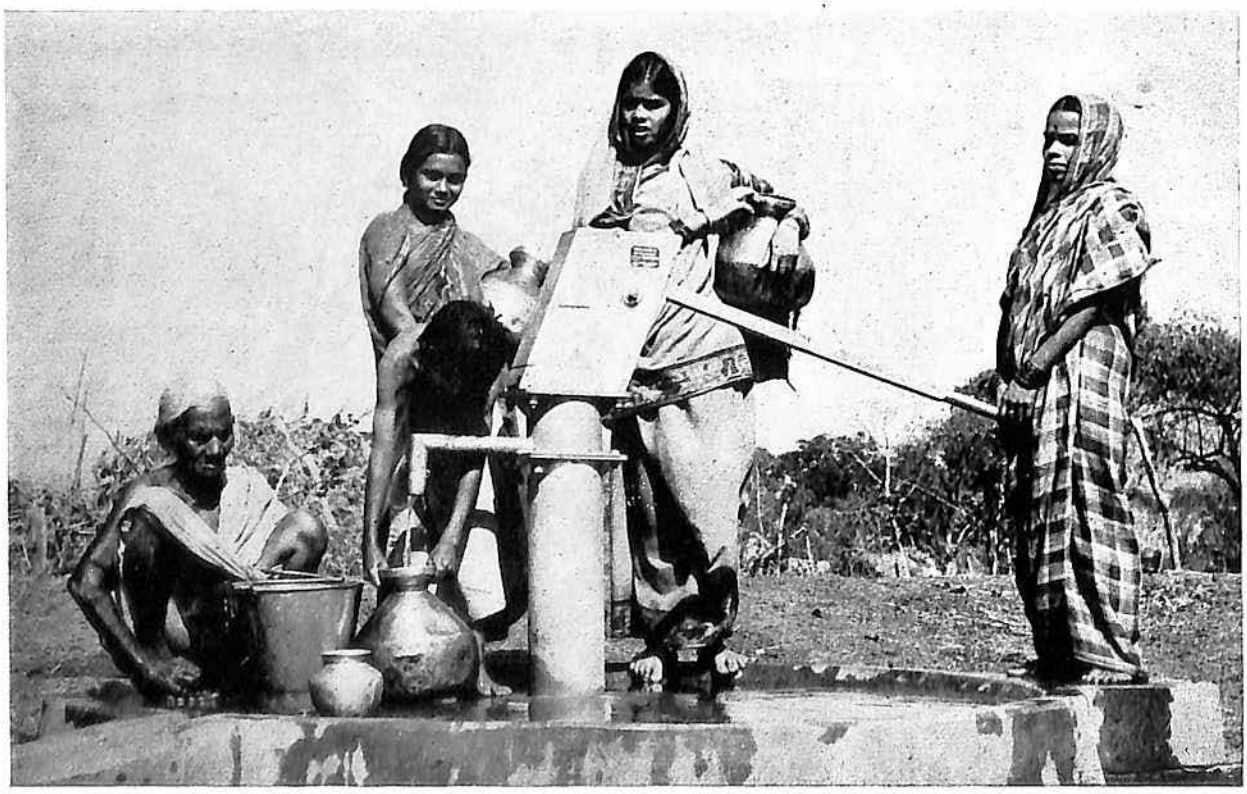
Manual drilling operation in Kharagpur due to the unusual soil formation of the region

While the flood rehabilitation measures were in progress in Moyna block in Midnapore, we received an urgent request to help the people of Kharagpur Municipal town through the Collector of the District, who were facing a drinking water crisis due to drought. According to the Municipal Chairman the daily requirement of drinking water is 5 million gallons. Only half the requirement is presently met with the existing water resources. To tide over the crisis and to supplement the Government efforts, LWS was asked to sink at once 30 tubewells in all the 30 municipal wards.

As power rigs could not operate in this area, we pressed into service a large number of hand rigs at a time and completed the drilling. The new tubewells gave regular flow of water before the commencement of the monsoon and that was a timely help to the community.

The Municipality supplied 30 India Mark II Heads for the completion of the tubewells.

Sweet Water in abundance



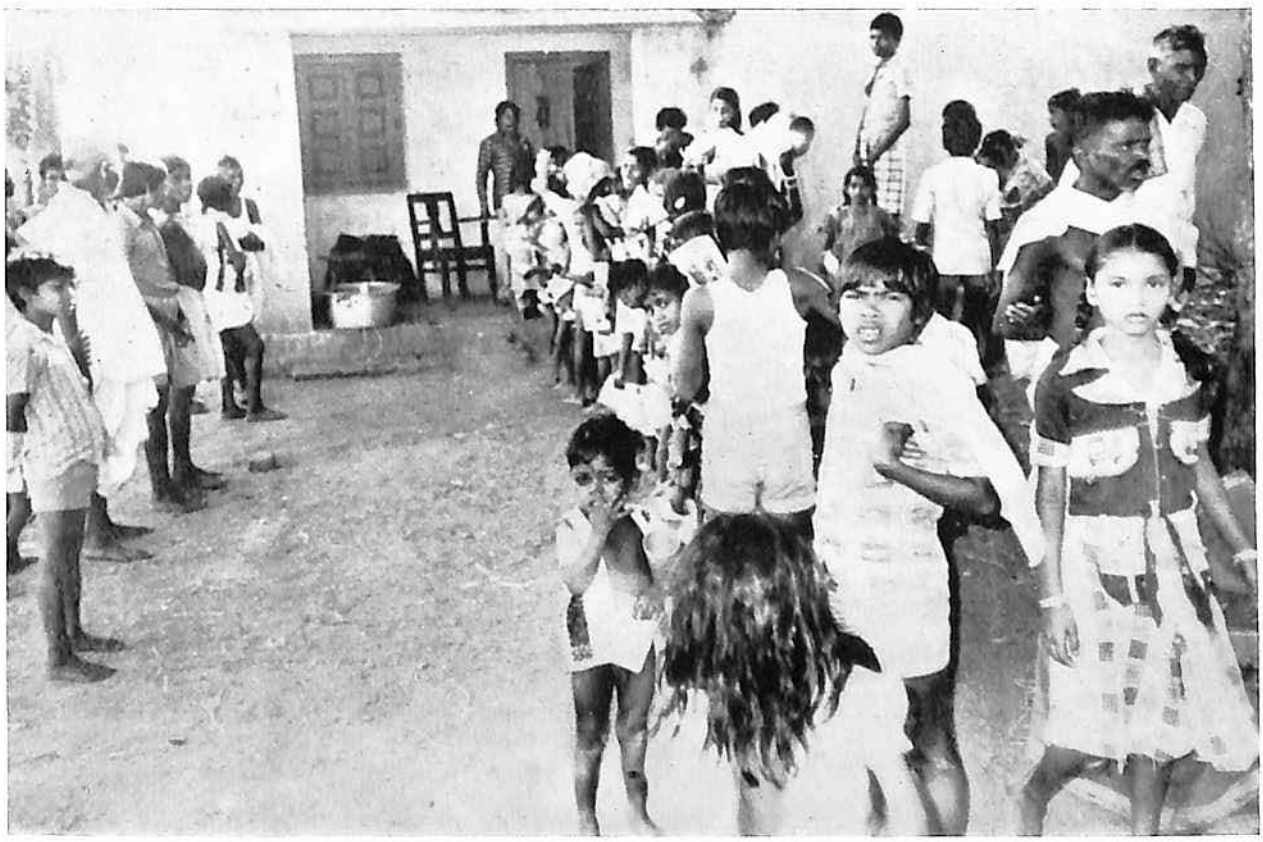
KALAHANDI IN CRISIS

Orissa State is permanently burdened with drought conditions in one district or the other. Kalahandi district in Orissa is one such chronically drought hit area. It was under the spell of a severe drought for nearly 20 years. In 1965-66 due to a severe drought followed by severe famine and starvation, men and animals died in great numbers. 'Since then the villagers waited and prayed for water but for 20 years heavens have been unkind'. Almost a similar situation prevailed in Kalahandi this year, except for the large scale loss of human life, which was averted by timely intervention.

Komna, Khariar, Nawapara, Boden, Sinapalli area a few of the blocks facing severe drought and starvation without any respite. Roots of trees and wild leaves are what people survive on in some of the villages. Roads and transport facilities are almost nil in these interior areas. One would wonder that the name Kalahandi meaning 'black pot' is a befitting name to the district because of the untold suffering of the community especially the weaker sections.

LWS Operation

At the height of the drought condition in July-August, the Orissa Government extended an invitation to LWS to initiate a nutrition programme, distribution of multi vitamin tablets, clothing and blankets and labour intensive schemes atleast in two severely affected blocks for an indefinite period. After a quick survey by our field staff, Boden and Komna blocks were selected for emergency relief operation. Nutrition programme for 5,500 beneficiaries daily, spread over in 42 centres in both blocks commenced from August, 1985. Approx. 1,50,000 multi vitamin tablets were also distributed to the under nourished children, nursing and expectant



One of the 42 Nutrition Centres organised in Kalahandi District

Old and indigent people in Kalahandi receiving a Sari/Dhoti or a blanket

mothers followed by the distribution of clothing and blankets.

1. Clothing for adults . . 10,000 pcs.
2. Clothing for children . . 10,000 sets.
3. Blankets . . 5,000 pcs.

Lack of food, especially for the famished landless labour and marginal farmers, was acute in these drought prone areas and therefore Food-for-work projects were initiated in both the blocks; construction of roads in the

Improving road transport system in Kalahandi district through Labour intensive projects

interior areas to help transportation facilities and also minor irrigation projects to grow more food in the drought prone areas for the future. Fifteen such projects are in progress in Boden and Komna blocks. Regular employment facility in these villages will also stop the constant tendency of the people to migrate in search of work.

The State Government is requesting LWS to continue our operations in Kalahandi in 1986 as well, especially in the labour intensive programmes.

More work means more food for the landless

A water harvesting scheme in Boden Block in Kalahandi district

CYCLONE, ANDHRA PRADESH

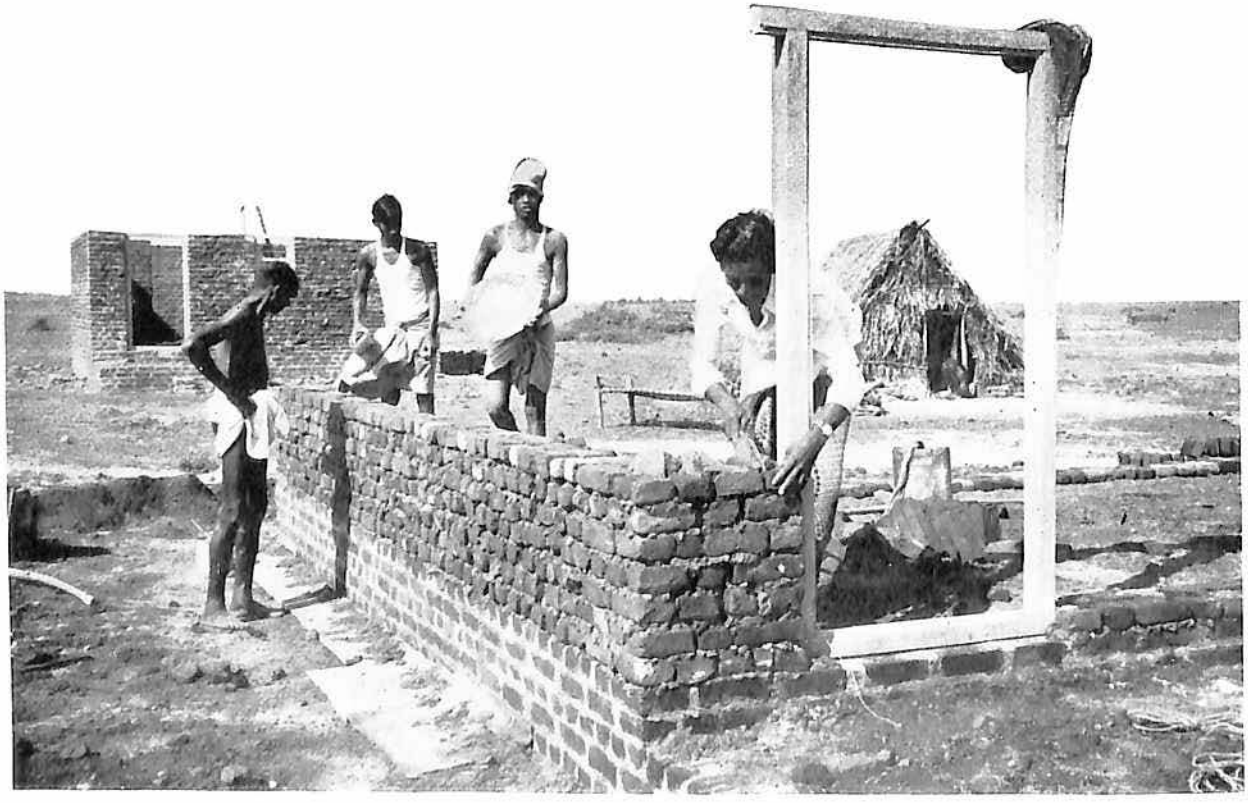
In November, 1984, a low pressure which started in the Bay of Bengal intensified into a cyclonic storm and hit the South Andhra coastal areas resulting in heavy rain fall, hurricane winds, rough sea and floods; left a trail of devastation and destruction between Tada and Guntur, near Naidupet area of Nellore district; blew away huts, breached roads, uprooted trees and even damaged bridges. The cost of damages by the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh was estimated to be $20 million.

RELIEF

Relief measures were immediately started by the State Government. Voluntary Agencies were invited to participate in the total operation. The Division of Social Action (DSA) of the United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India conducted a quick survey and started Emergency Relief operation for the cyclone victims. In consultation with the local churches viz. South Andhra Lutheran Church, DSA proposed to put up 500 parmenent houses for the cyclone victims in the SALC area. Request was also made to Lutheran World Federation for funds for a housing programme. LWS sanctioned Rs. 2.5 million for the scheme. An equal amount was also expected from the Govt. of India. In the mean time DSA requested LWS (INDIA) in Calcutta to construct these houses.

LWS ACCEPTS THE OFFER

The LWS (I) conducted a fresh survey in SALC area and also approached the State Government Officials to seek their cooperation and advice. It was then found that Government contribution to the housing scheme would not be forthcoming. At the same time, the local churches (SALC) and the district level Officials wanted pucca houses, with reinforced concrete roofing and brick walls, for the victims. But the money sanctioned was thoroughly inadequate to put up 500 pucca houses. LWS therefore recommended to Geneva only 250 houses. It could not further reduce the number of houses taking in to consideration the helplessness, misery and squalid condition of the cyclone victims.



Permanent Houses with strong foundation in progress

PROBLEMS FACING THE CONSTRUCTION

Spiralling prices of all building materials such as cement, steel, bricks, sand, stone-chips etc. made it impossible to stick on to the original estimate worked out for the housing.

Also the timber required for the housing was not available in Andhra Pradesh. We therefore had to approach the Forest Corporation of the Orissa Government for timber. The Corporation favourably considered this and arranged timber at a reasonable price. In the mean time the labour cost of the masons and carpenters went up during the construction period. Never theless construction of all the houses in four villages is in progress. The following statement will give the details of the housing scheme as of 31st December, 1985.

Reinforced concrete roofing work in progress

Names of villages	No. of houses started	No. of houses in different stages	No. of houses upto roof level	No. of houses roof casting completed
Nellaballi	82	—	15	67
Arur	81	—	63	18
Muchhalagunta	19	—	19	—
Poolthotamitta	42	21	21	—
	224	21	118	85

N.B. Started collecting materials for the rest 26 houses in Kallur village.

Houses ready for habitation

CYCLONE—WEST BENGAL AND ORISSA

A severe cyclonic storm with tidal waves battered the coastal areas of West Bengal and Orissa on 15th October, 1985 night. Hundreds and thousands of people became homeless, private and public property was damaged, hectares and hectares of crop were devastated. Both the State Governments took immediate emergency relief operations and also requested voluntary agencies to come forward to supplement their efforts.

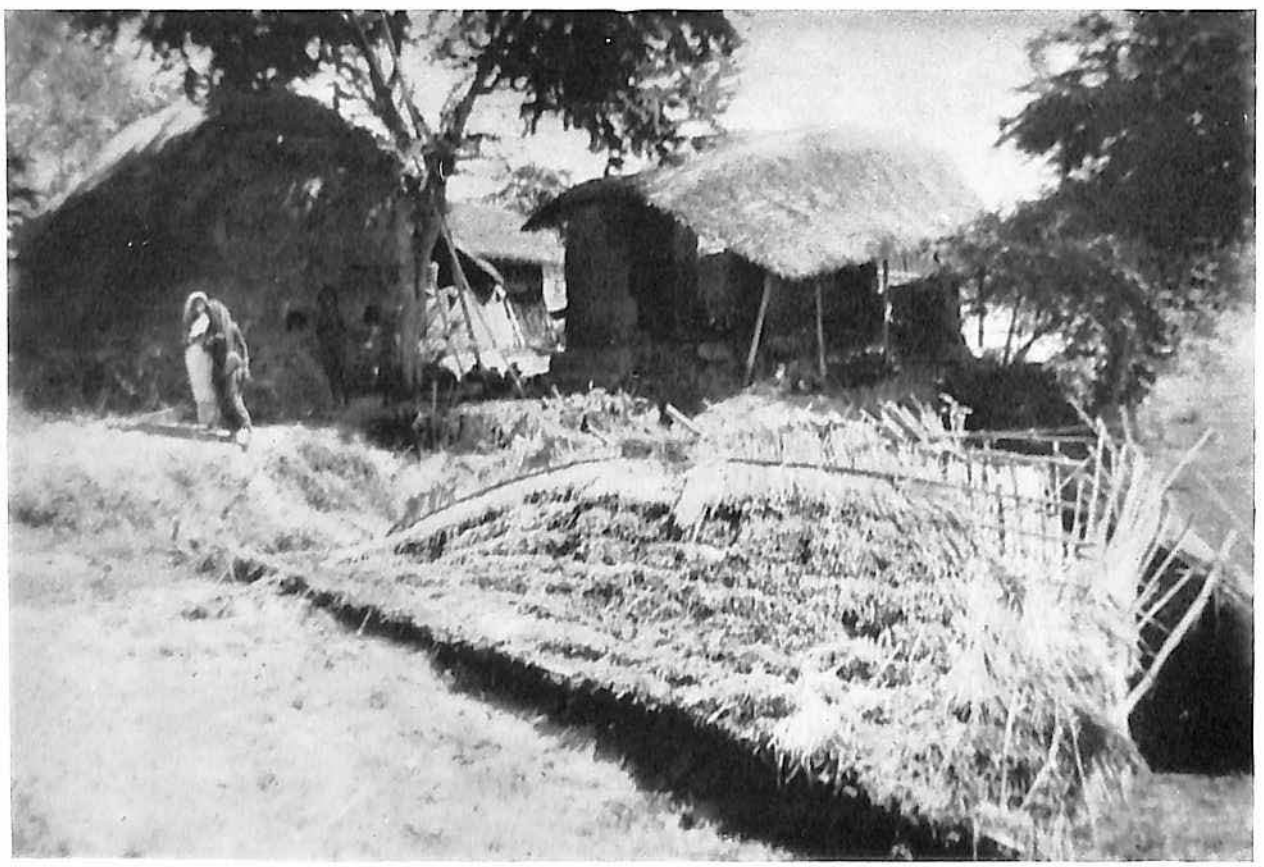
WEST BENGAL:

According to the Official sources in West Bengal, 24 Parganas, Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore districts were seriously hit by the cyclone. Nearly 57,000 houses collapsed; embankments stretching over 200 kms. were damaged and crops in 40,000 hectares submerged under water. More than 176,000 people had been shifted to safer places. The Government was running 155 relief camps for the affected community. Nearly 500 school buildings were damaged and thousands of tubewells became derelict in this cyclonic storm. The worst hit area in 24 Parganas was the Sunderbans.

A total population of approximately 1 million people were affected in West Bengal.

ORISSA:

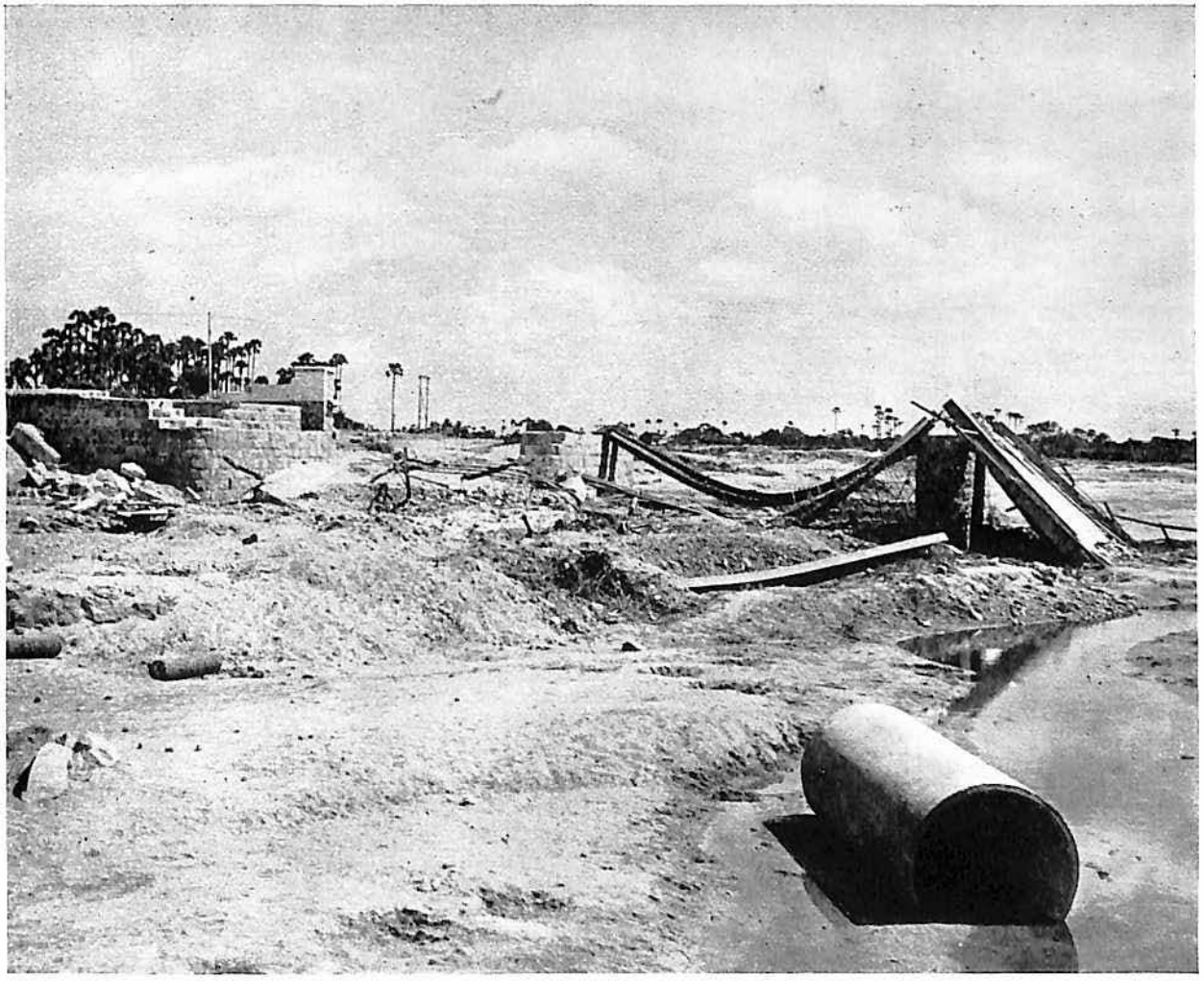
Four million people were affected by cyclone and floods in Orissa in 5 districts, the worst being



Cyclone Havoc in West Bengal

coastal districts of Cuttack and Balasore. According to Government reports, more than 7,500 villages have been flooded; 1,000 houses have been completely swept away, 34,000 houses either partially or fully collapsed and 300,000 hectares of cropped areas have been submerged.

The Govt. of Orissa initiated free kitchens to cover almost 228,000 people. Also 218 tons of food materials were air dropped for the marooned. More than a 100 medical teams were mobilised for the treatment of various ailments and prevention of communicable diseases.



Cyclone didn't spare even the railway bridges

LWS Relief Operations:

In view of the severe damages for both men and materials, the State Governments requested voluntary agencies to take up emergency relief operations followed by rehabilitation measures. LWS was specially requested by both the State Governments and from October 20th Lutheran World Service Emergency Relief teams were working in the following areas.

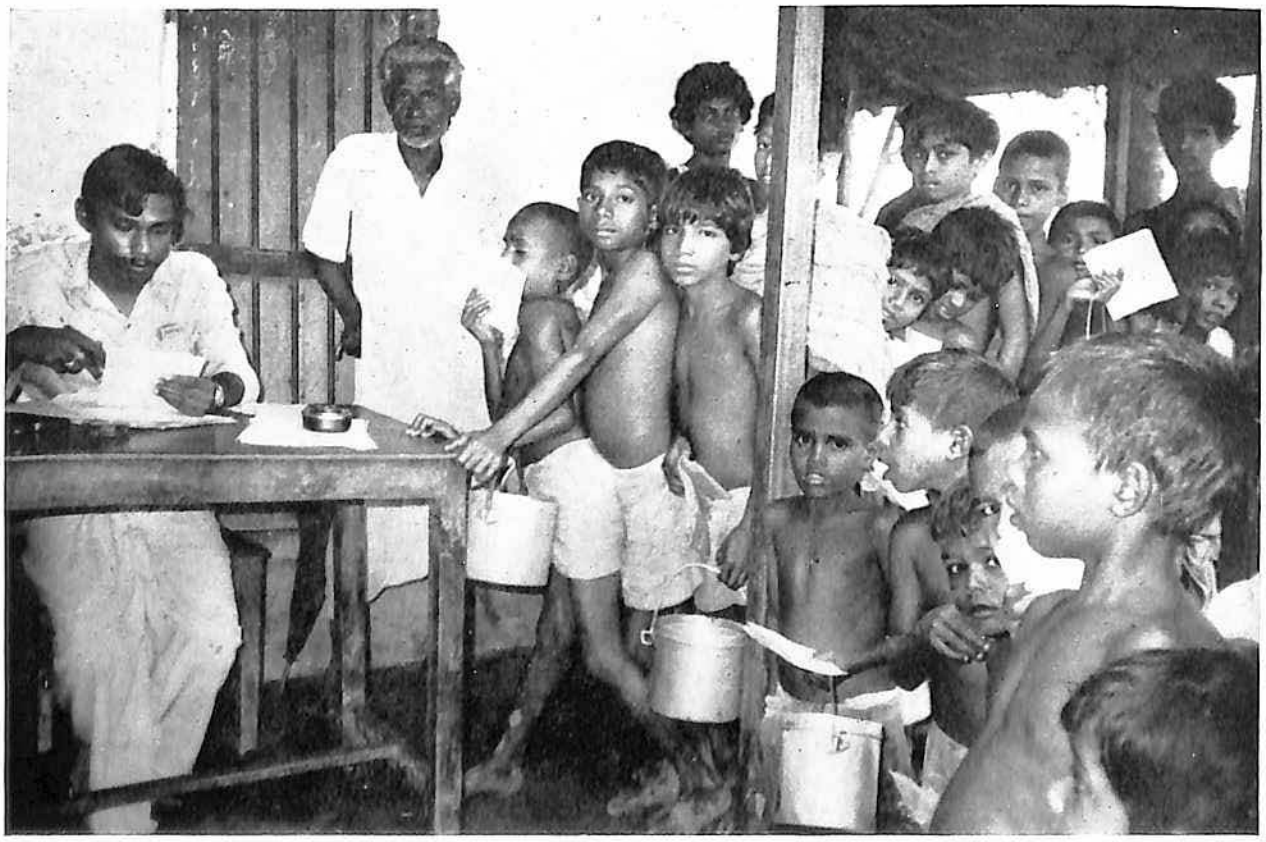
WEST BENGAL:

At the request of the District Magistrate of 24 Parganas, Emergency Relief and medical assistance were organised in 24 Parganas. In North 24 Parganas, Hingalgunj, Sandeshkhali, and Hasnabad were selected and in the South, Namkhana block. Nutrition Programme with milk and emergency rations helped 6000 beneficiaries daily. The medical programme served the cyclone victims for more than a month and the nutrition programme for a month and a half. For the immediate assistance of the homeless, roofing materials were also provided to put up improvised hutments. Dhotis, saris, children's garments and blankets were also distributed to the most indigent victims.

Rehabilitation programmes such as putting up of tubewells, repair and reconstruction of primary schools and Food-for-work projects in the respective areas are being considered. Approx. each tubewell will cost Rs. 25,000/- and each school Rs. 275,000/- It being saline area, the depth of a tubewell to get potable water would be 300 to 400 metres. The high cost for the construction of school building is mainly due to transportation of building materials to the interior school sites by mechanised or country boats and by head loads.

ORISSA:

The Govt. of Orissa has requested LWS to take up emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes in the coastal areas of Balasore district in two of the interior blocks namely Chandbali and Tihidi. Relief operations were in progress for 4,000 beneficiaries daily and clothing distribution for an equal number. The Govt. of Orissa has requested LWS to put up at least 250 pucca houses and was offering to subsidise the housing project by 75%. The District authorities have asked for 225 tubewells for drinking water and for the construction of 155 schools.



Anxiously waiting for their cup of milk

HAILSTORM HITS BALASORE DISTRICT :

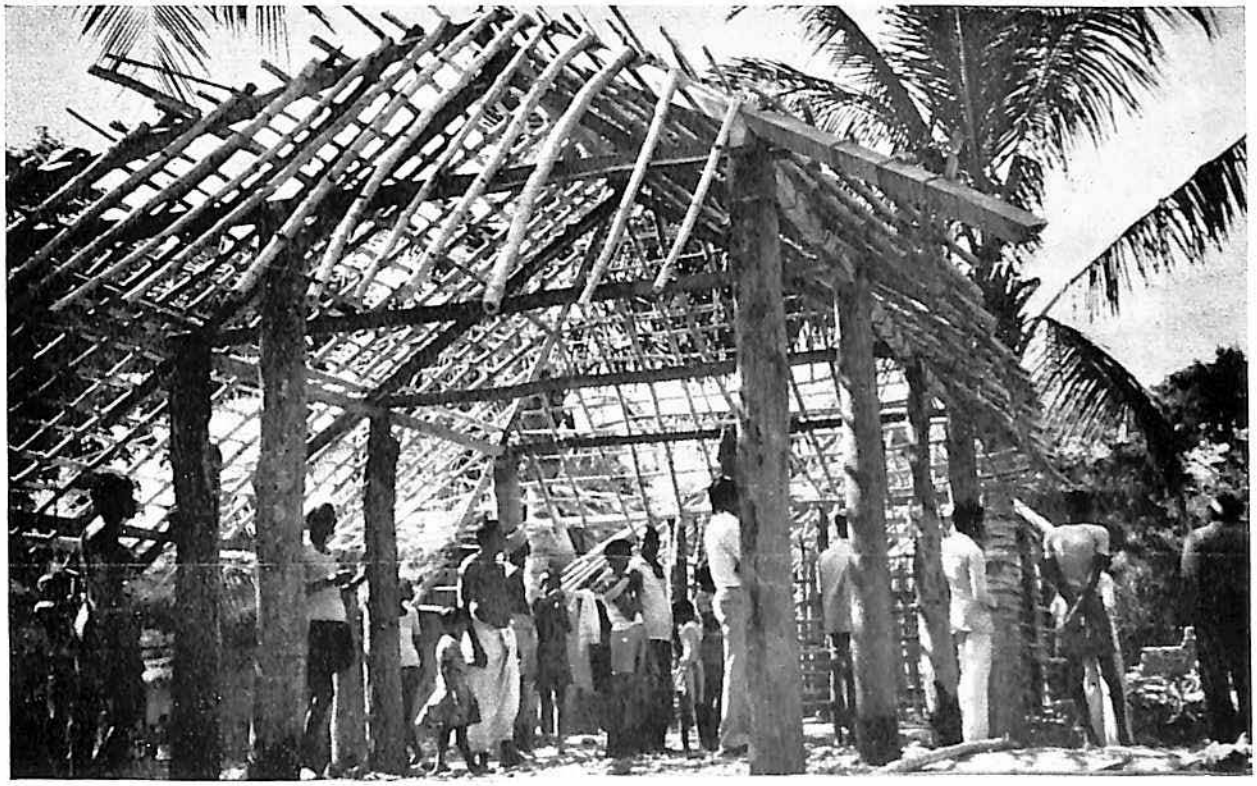
Balasore district of Orissa (as already mentioned elsewhere in this report) is a cyclone/flood prone area. During and after the monsoon, cyclone, tornado or Hail storm of different magnitude is a regular feature in the coastal belt of the state. On 7th May, 1985, a severe hail storm of intense velocity had almost wiped out a village in Tihid Block of Balasore district. The intensity of the storm was equal to that of a Tornado.

About 100 families were affected by this calamity and the majority of them belong to the schedule caste community. Village hutments were wiped out. Loss of human life and live-stock was also reported. Household belongings were blown of. And the community was in distress.

The district authorities immediately gave relief for the affected families for a period one month; but could not help them with housing. A request was given by the State Government to LWS to assist the community to put up their houses.

On a house to house survey by LWS field staff it was assessed that 50 houses had completely collapsed and needed immediate reconstruction; One primary school was also fully damaged by the hail-storm.

It was decided to assist the fifty families with traditional type of houses each costing approx. Rs. 4,500/- and also to put up a strong and permanent primary school building which would serve the community as a cyclone shelter during times of calamity. Houses are getting ready. The school construction will commence in the near future.



A strong traditional house coming up in the tornado hit area in Bhadrak

..... after completion

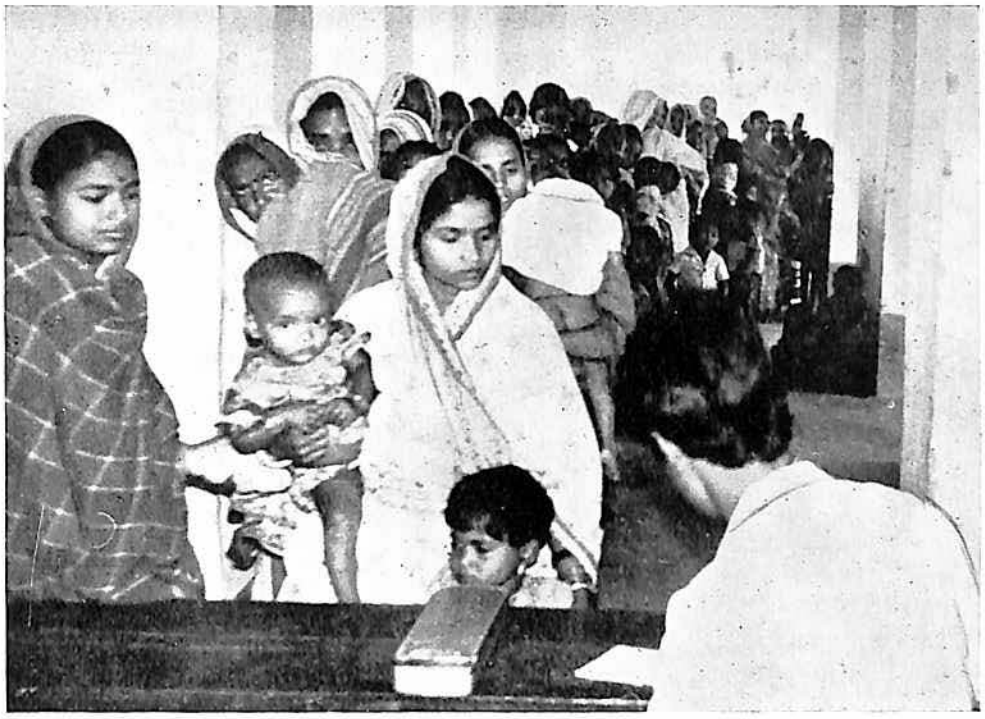
HEALTH SCENE, 1985

Dr. Rajot Kr. Das

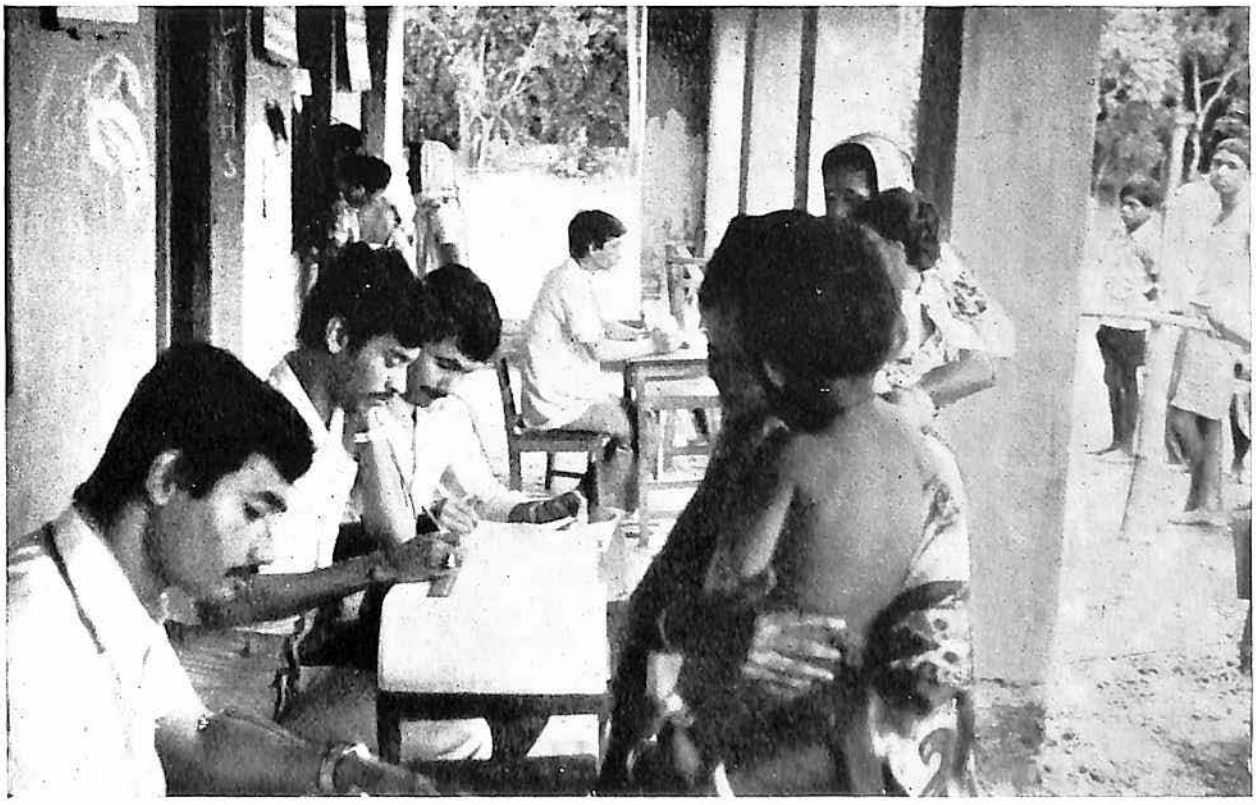
The cyclone that struck the islands of Sunderbans late in October, 1985 salinated the area. Crops shrivelled and withered and drinking water sources were contaminated. Gastroenteritis surfaced and the death registers began to fill rapidly. The health teams of the Emergency Department were mobilised and within 3 days they were rushed to the affected areas. They were equipped with adequate medicines and determination.

In the North Sunderbans one medical unit consisting of 2 doctors and 4 para medical workers set up camp at Kalitala Gram Panchayat under Hingalgunj block. Kalitala is an island impregnated with forests of the 'Tiger Project' and surrounded by rivers that embrace to flow on to the Bay of Bengal. From the mainland Hasnabad Ghat it is a 6 hour cruise by launch, to Kalitala. It is a 'one crop' and 'no tubewell' zone. So the weatherbeaten, poverty torn population of 12,000 people depend on ponds and tanks for drinking water. The major vocation is fishing. Due to the contamination of the water sources the Government had to supply drinking water from neighbouring islands brought in by mechanised boats. The supply was grossly inadequate. Tigers frequently haunt the village and during the medical programme one tiger came to the village on a 2 day vacation. Those two evenings the fear of the medical team was expressed by their silence. Later the Officials of the Forest Department chased the tigers away with crackers and other means. In the initial phase of the medical programme the moribund cases of gastroenteritis which were abundant were admitted on mats placed on mud floors and the life lines of intravenous saline were set up. In addition to this the clinic attended to a multitude of patients daily. The patients were given adequate medicines and health education. Within a span of 47 days a total of 7,308 patients were treated. Local living conditions were primitive. After a few days of bathing in the contaminated ponds

Patient waiting of a crowd to get treated



Patients lining up for registration



Doctors at work

most of the medical team was suffering from skin infections. One pond in the same village was bleached and demarcated as a drinking water source. Seeing the condition of the medical team the local people held a meeting within themselves and decided that only the medical team could bathe in the pond which was used for drinking water purposes. The medical team obviously declined and as a compromise drew water from that pond and bathed at a distance.

In the South Sunderbans one medical team of the same composition was sent to Mausumi Gram Panchayat. Mausumi is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours by launch, away from the mainland Namkhana. There is a health centre but the doctors' post was lying vacant since a long time. After the medical team set up camp, cases of gastroenteritis were similarly dealt with. Two fruitful labour cases were conducted with the limited infrastructure available. Here within a period of 46 days a total of 9,634 patients were treated.

During the medical programme the local SDO requested our organisation to send another medical team to Haripur Gram Panchayat in the same block which was similarly affected. At Haripur the programme period was 25 days in which, 2,965 patients were treated.

All these areas are remote in nature with difficult communication systems and devoid of proper health care services. In all 19,907 patients were treated by the medical teams. Health education was an integral part of these programmes. Maternal and child care art, nutrition education, immunization awareness and the elements of preventing communicable diseases were undertaken with the aid of colourful posters and group discussions. The medical teams strove relentlessly to alleviate the misery of the affected populace which built credibility—the fertilizer for growing the seeds of health consciousness.

Improvised labour-room in one of the medical camps in Sunderbans

WORK PROJECT 1985

Ever since the inception of LWS operation in India, the E & R Unit was responding to emergencies only. In 1984 the Geneva Headquarters proposed that the E & R should not only be 'geared to deal with major disasters' but without changing its basic structure, should be more oriented towards disaster preparedness. Through these programmes it is possible to initiate programmes in disaster prone areas which will minimise the damage of future disasters. In drought prone areas, water storage facilities are being created. Vulnerable embankments and roads in flood prone areas are strengthened to avoid or reduce future damages. This is mostly done through Food-for-work projects. However, when emergencies occur, work will normally be taken up in areas hit by disaster.

DONATION OF FOOD

Besides the funds that we received for implementation of the above mentioned projects, we had the donation of food grains through the Mennonite Central Committee and the Canadian Lutheran World Relief—439 M.T. of wheat from M.C.C. and 500 M.T. from CLWR. This additional help of funds and food, enabled E & R Unit to assist a larger number of drought victims during the year (as already narrated in this report elsewhere). We are grateful to the Mennonite Central Committee and the Canadian Lutheran World Relief for their generous donation of food.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS

It was also made possible under the Work Project Scheme to provide four more school buildings in the refugee concentrated areas of Nadia and 24 Parganas district in West Bengal.

1. Char Sarati Kendriya High School in the district of Nadia.
2. Char Ganga Monoharpur Free Primary School at Char Sarati, Dist. Nadia.
3. Ber Rampur Free Primary School at Gaighata.
4. Protapnagar Free Primary School at Bongaon.

The first two schools are situated in Nadia district in Kalyani very close to the Bangladesh border. The High School and the Primary School were washed away in 1978 floods and the community together with Government assistance started the construction but could not complete the same. LWS therefore, took up the repair and reconstruction work and the buildings are nearing completion.

The other two Primary Schools are in North 24 Parganas district, in Gaighata and Bongaon blocks of West Bengal close to Bangladesh with a heavy refugee population. Both the schools were originally constructed by the local community and were housed in mud buildings with thatch roofing, which were partially demolished by floods and cyclones. At the request of the Government of West Bengal, we have taken up the construction of two permanent school buildings. The work is in progress.

OURSELVES

We are often asked the question; "don't you get tired of these emergencies as flood, cyclone and drought year after year that engage you in a monotonous long-drawn emergency operation in difficult and hazardous areas dealing with the most unfortunate people?" The answer is simple. One and all in the E & R Unit have to work round the clock to give immediate relief and rehabilitation. This gives joy and satisfaction in spite of physical hardships, frustrations and disappointments.

This has been the experience of our staff even in 1985. Throughout the year, 100 to 110 were continuously working in West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra. The operational field was scattered as widely as it could be—in West Bengal up to the Sunderbanas, the abode of Bengal tigers; in Orissa as far South West as Kalahandi, the chronically drought hit district in the state; in Andhra, Nellore district, the magnetic field for cyclones. These scattered operations in three different states posed a serious challenge to the field staff, as they had to overcome both cultural and linguistic barriers.

Invariably in all these exercises they work in close collaboration with the State, District and Panchayat level authorities. It is also part of their strategy to identify with the communities and to live with them as much as possible in the afflicted areas to study their basic problems and to help them better.

The majority of the field staff or volunteers are from the educated unemployed section with willingness to work and to take up any assignment whatsoever; they do work with devotion and with a sense of dedication. And these unknown volunteers are the real torch bearers of LWS E&R Unit.

P. C. Joseph
Emergency Officer

STATISTICS 1985

(i) NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Area	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Daily Average	Commodities utilised	
W. Bengal/Orissa	1,107,320	19,900	Milk Powder	34 M.T.
			Emergency Ration	2710 Cart.

(ii) MEDICAL PROGRAMME

Drought	Orissa	M. V. tabs	Rs. 38,032/-	Beneficiaries	4,000 (persons)
Cyclone	W. Bengal	Medicine	Rs. 207,913/-	Patients treated	19,907

(iii) FOOD FOR WORK

Area	Total Project (Nos.)	Earth Work Completed (cft)	Mandays involved (Nos.)	Wheat Consumed (kgs.)
West Bengal				
Burdwan	6	1713,169	17,379	114,098
Birbhum	9	1982,552	22,020	158,949
Howrah	6	1454,826	11,841	102,378
	21	5150,547	51,240	375,425
Orissa				
Keonjhar	31	4787,981	67,702	321,970
Dhenkanal	12	3459,660	60,892	311,382
Kalahandi	15	2274,359	32,614	135,734
Sub-total	58	1,0522,000	161,208	769,086
Grand total	79	1,5672,547	212,448	1,144,511

SUMMARY OF F.F.W. PROJECTS

	West Bengal		Orissa		Total	
Projects	Nos.	Total Area	Nos.	Total area	Nos.	Total Area
Roads	4	20 K.M.	18	148 K.M.	22	168 K.M.
Canals	1	6 K.M.	—	—	1	6 K.M.
Bandhs	8	39 K.M.	9	10 K.M.	17	49 K.M.
Tanks	6	1283177 cft	26	9112525 cft	32	10395702 cft
Earth filling	2	40 acres			2	40 acres
School			5	12594 labours		12594 labours

(iv) DRINKING WATER (TUBEWELLS) 1985

Programme	Area	Total No. of Tubewells Sunk	Average depth of each Tubewells (Approx.)
Drought	West Bengal	30	109 Mtrs.
	Orissa	30	181 Mtrs.
Flood	West Bengal	79	110 Mtrs.
	Orissa	151	80 Mtrs.
	Total (W. Bengal/Orissa)	290	

(v) CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDING

Programme	Area	Total No. Completed	Average Cost per School
Flood	West Bengal	39 Nos.	*85,000/-
	Orissa	8 Nos.	*80,000/-
Work Project	West Bengal	4 Nos.	**125,000/-
	Total	51 Nos.	
**Estimated	*Actual		

(vi) TRADITIONAL TYPE OF HOUSING

State	No. of houses	Average Cost per House
Orissa	50 Nos.	** 3,800/-
		**Estimated

(vii) PERMANENT HOUSING

State	No. of houses	Average Cost per house
Andhra Pradesh	250 Nos.	** 13,500/-
		**Estimated

(viii) FAMILY ASSISTANCE CLOTHINGS

States	Dhoties	Saries	Boy's Garments	Girl's Garments	Blankets	Total Beneficiaries
Orissa	7,000	7,000	6,990	8,450	7,220	36,660 Nos.
West Bengal	3,593	3,591	3,526	3,478	4,764	18,952 Nos.
Total	10,593	10,591	10,516	11,928	11,984	55,612 Nos.

STATEMENT OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED DUTY FREE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1985

Sl. No.	Quantity	Commodity	Mode of Receipt	Month & year of receipt	Purpose of Donation	Donors' Name & Address
1.	2,766 cartons (35 M.T.)	Emergency Rations	NEPTUNE JASPER	July, 1985	Emergency operation	Norwegian Church Aid Oslo/Norway.
2.	1,200 Bags (30 M.T.)	Milk powder	M.V.BHAVABHUTI	December, 1985	-do-	Canadian Lutheran World Relief 1820 Arlington St., Manitoba, Canada.

FINANCIAL REPORT 1985

Programme Items		Amount (Rupees)	Amount (US $)
Provision for Emergency		283,744	26,496
Emergency Office		361,973	29,921
Distribution of Donated Commodities		47,025	5,600
Work Project		1,679,868	139,718
New Drought		168,465	13,593
Flood (West Bengal/Orissa)		4,792,531	392,481
Andhra Housing		2,316,208	198,083
West Bengal/Orissa Cyclone		789,297	69,745
C/F Distribution of Donated Commodities		266,674	20,851
C/ F Provision for Emergency 1984		108,907	8,441
Work Project 1984		251,796	19,540
Lutheran World Service fund utilised		11,066,488	924,469
Orissa Govt. fund utilised		222,265	17,896
Total funds spent		11,288,753	942,365
Value of Donated Commodities Utilised			
	L.W.S. 1,724,380		
Other Sources (Wheat)	965,000	2,689,380	223,000
Total resources administered during the year		13,978,133	1,165,365

1984 IN A NUT SHELL

a) FOOD FOR WORK

PROJECTS	West Bengal Nos.	West Bengal Total Area	Orissa Nos.	Orissa Total Area	Total Nos.	Total Total Area
Road	13	11 K.M.	14	82.5 K.M.	27	93.5 K.M.
Canal	5	10.9 K.M.	2	5 K.M.	7	15.9 K.M.
Tank/Bandhs	30	5937,690 cft	36	14734,909 cft	66	20672,599 cft
Sand cleaning	4	49 acres	—	—	4	49 acres
Earth filling	—	—	6	1062,380 cft	6	1062,380 cft

b) MEDICAL PROGRAMME

West Bengal	Medicine	Rs. 488,021/-	Patients treated	57,597 persons

c) DRINKING WATER (TUBEWELLS)

States	Total No. of Tubewells sunk	Average depth of each tubewell
West Bengal	37 Nos.	180 Mtrs.
Orissa	112 Nos.	110 Mtrs.

d) NUTRITION PROGRAMME

States	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Daily Average	Commodities Utilised	
West Bengal/Orissa	2,437,960	17,980	Milk Powder	82 MT.
			Emergency Ratio	2875 Cton

e) CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDING

States	No. of School Buildings	Average Cost per School
West Bengal	8	80,500/-
Orissa	1	97,000/-

f) ROOFING MATERIALS

Plastic Sheets	1000 Pcs.	1000 families

g) DRY RATION DISTRIBUTION

W. Bengal/Orissa	Wheat Flour	70,875 kgs.	25,437 families

h) AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE

West Bengal	Paddy Seeds	20,040 kgs.	4,008 families

i) FAMILY ASSISTANCE CLOTHINGS

States	Dhoties	Saries	Boy's Garments	Girl's Garments	Blankets	Total Beneficiaries
W. Bengal/Orissa	12,900	12,300	7,800	7,820	6,820	47,640

THE PROJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED AND IMPLEMENTED BY

Mr. Aage Larsen	Director
Mr. P. C. Joseph	Emergency Officer
Mr. Ilari Rantakari	Finance Adviser (Up to April, 1985)
Mr. Christiaan Minderhoud	Finance Adviser
Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty	Administrative Officer
Mr. S. K. Ganguly	Accounts Officer
At the districts:	
Mr. A. K. Biswas	Project Officer, Cuttack/Balasore/Andhra Pradesh
Mr. D. K. Samaddar	Jr. Project Officer, Burdwan (upto July, 1985)
Mr. R. N. Saha	Jr. Project Officer, Keonjhar/Kalahandi, Orissa
Mr. P. Singha Roy	Jr. Project Officer, Birbhum (upto February, 1985)
Mr. Sukumar Mitra	Jr. Project Officer, Dhenkanal
Mr. Naresh Chakraborty	Sr. Project Assistant, Howrah/South 24 Parganas
Mr. Pijush Kanti Sarkar	Sr. Project Assistant, Midnapore/North 24 Parganas
Regular staff	. . 45 nos.
Locally engaged casual volunteers/helpers	. . 104 nos.

Auditors

Price Waterhouse & Co. Calcutta.

Photo credits : Mr. A. K. Biswas
Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty
Dr. Rajot Das
Mr. N. G. Saha & others.

Operated by the Lutheran World Federation/World Service, Geneva, Switzerland